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LETTER DATED 4 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

You will find attached, in implementation of paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 929 (1994) of 22 June 1994, the second report on the implementation of Operation Turquoise, covering the period 10-25 July 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hervé LADSOUS
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Operation Turquoise: developments from 10 to 25 July 1994

I. TROOP CONTINGENT

Operation Turquoise is commanded by General Lafourcade, who has at his disposal an inter-service theatre command post (PCIAT) at Goma linked to the Paris Inter-Service Operational Centre.

The troop contingent is made up of the following components:

(a) A north forces subgroup composed of three combat units in Kibuye;

(b) A south forces subgroup made up of two combat units in Cyangugu;

(c) A specialized subgroup in Gikongoro;

(d) A detachment of fighter aircraft at Kisangani;

(e) Three transit bases in Bangui, Libreville and Douala.

As of 25 July, the troop contingent consisted of 2,555 French soldiers and 339 African soldiers (243 from Senegal, 10 from Mauritania, 7 from Egypt, 44 from Chad and 35 from Guinea-Bissau).

II. COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE

A. French components

1. Inter-service elements

(a) An inter-service command post (PCIAT - 305 troops);

(b) A rapid-intervention military medical unit (EMMIR - 46 troops) and a "bioforce" component (18 troops);

(c) A specialized detachment with 5 helicopters (220 troops);

(d) Three detachments of the Armed Forces Petrol Service (35 troops).

2. Air Force and Navy elements

(a) A unit of four Mirage F1CRs, four Mirage F1CTs, one Atlantic, two C-135 FRs, two Casa 235s, six tactical cargo aircraft (C-130s and C-160s), and two SA.330 (SAR) helicopters. The total number of troops is 348.

3. Army elements

(a) Four motorized infantry companies (580 troops);

(b) A 12-vehicle light armoured car squadron (130 troops);

(c) One six-piece and one four-piece heavy mortar section (115 troops);

(d) An Engineers Section (25 troops);

(e) A logistical support battalion (450 troops);

(f) A detachment of Army light aircraft (ALAT) with three Puma helicopters (60 troops) and three Gazelle helicopters;

(g) Two tactical headquarters (62 troops);

(h) A command and service company (150 troops).

4. Means of the National Gendarmerie

A provost detachment (10 troops).

B. African components

(a) Two Senegalese infantry companies (243 troops);

(b) A Chadian section (44 troops);

(c) A section from Guinea-Bissau (35 troops);

(d) A Mauritanian medical detachment (10 troops);

(e) Egyptian observers (7 troops).

Since 25 July, other units provided by a number of African countries have been integrated into the Force (86 Chadians, 43 Nigerians and 45 Congolese).

III. DEPLOYMENT AND ACTION TAKEN

After the initial phase, the deployment of Turquoise Force in Rwandese territory has taken effect since 9 July in the districts of Kibuye, Cyangugu and Gikongoro, forming the safe humanitarian zone (ZHS) (see appendix I). The African units were integrated into the troop contingent as they arrived.

The activities of Turquoise Force have included reconnaissance, ensuring the security of the zone, assistance to displaced persons and the extrication of persons at risk.

Apart from a few trivial incidents essentially arising out of differences that have since been settled concerning the delimitation of the zone and involving the forces of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) at the perimeter of the safe humanitarian zone around 15 July, the action taken by Turquoise Force has primarily been to provide assistance to refugees, given the dramatic manner in which the situation evolved, to collect and bury the bodies of victims of epidemics or starvation and to transport and distribute water and food in Zaire (Goma and Bukavo) and in the safe humanitarian zone.

Measures to ensure security are still being taken because of the presence of looters on the perimeter of the zone.

IV. EVALUATION OF THE SITUATION

After taking Butare on 4 July 1994, the RPF gained control successively of Ruhengeri on 13 July and Gisenyi on 17 July before reaching the Zairan frontier at Goma on 18 July.

The Rwandese Armed Forces fled to Zaire, for the most part directly through Goma, committing a number of excesses along the way. Those who crossed through the safe humanitarian zone - and headed towards Bukavo in Zaire - and those who were there at the time Turquoise Force was deployed agreed to surrender their weapons.

As the fighting progressed, people from the north and centre of the country headed in large numbers towards Zaire (about 1.2 million) and towards the safe humanitarian zone (more than 1.5 million).

The participants in this uncontrolled exodus are being ravaged by an epidemic of cholera (at Goma) and by exhaustion and malnutrition in certain camps in Zaire as well as in the safe humanitarian zone.

Despite the help of Turquoise Force and of humanitarian organizations, the assistance provided is inadequate in volume and coordination among non-governmental organizations is lacking.

Since 21 July, almost 100,000 displaced persons who had been in the Kibuye and Musange regions have left the safe humanitarian zone, while some 10,000 refugees had returned from Goma as of 25 July. The movement of persons from Goma has increased since that time. It has been noted recently that some displaced persons are returning to the safe humanitarian zone.

V. HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

A. General situation

The refugees in the Goma area (of whom there are nearly 1 million) are in a catastrophic situation owing to the lack of drinking water and food. Exhaustion and cholera are causing havoc despite the emergency assistance provided by France and, for several days, by other parties.

In the safe humanitarian zone, the people (some 2 million) are becoming calmer owing to the arrival of humanitarian aid, which nevertheless remains inadequate. Stability is precarious, but a tentative movement of return towards the east can be discerned.

Humanitarian action by Turquoise makes it possible to provide for the most urgent cases with the means available, but any action undertaken will only be able to mitigate this humanitarian disaster when the long-awaited international assistance enters into full effect.

B. Humanitarian activities

The following can be listed:

(a) Contacts with the Western European Union on needs assessment;

(b) Receipt and distribution of 340 tons of government aid (see appendix II);

(c) Evacuation of more than 2,800 people (see appendix III);

(d) Medical assistance at Goma and Cyangugu (see appendix IV);

(e) Coordination of flights into the airport at Goma;

(f) Management of the air-bridge from the inter-service operational centre on 20 and 21 July;

(g) Distribution of water (approximately 100 cubic metres per day) to the camps and orphanages of the Goma area;

(h) Engineering works (terracing and digging of mass graves);

(i) Dissemination of information through the dropping of leaflets (see appendix V);

(j) Coordination of humanitarian activities with NGOs and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA);

(k) Extemporized and every-day assistance to NGOs cruelly lacking in means of transport, water, medication and foodstuffs;

(l) Establishment of a "bioforce" to study prophylactic measures in order to check the outbreak of epidemics.

C. Human rights

Abuses have been noted in the safe humanitarian zone despite the relative calm. Flagrant human rights violations have been directly observed by French soldiers and have been reported by civilians (adults and children).

All the information collected on the spot is being recorded by the Goma humanitarian unit to be forwarded to the Commission of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF THE CONDUCT OF THE OPERATION

Operation Turquoise, undertaken in implementation of Security Council resolution 929 (1994), has successfully ensured the security of the area assigned to it without major difficulties.

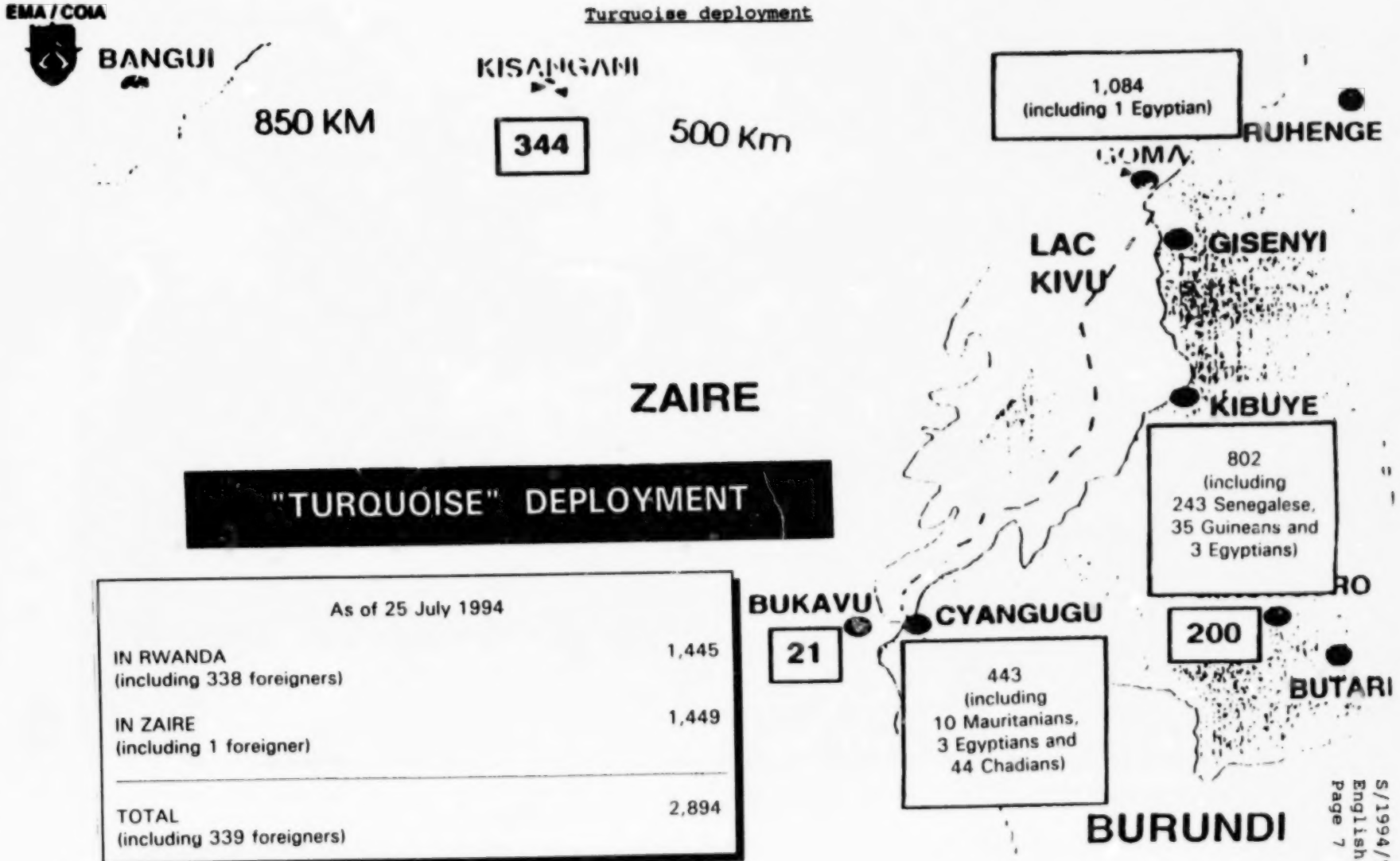
At the humanitarian level, however, Turquoise Force is not sufficiently large to cope with the massive flows of refugees in the safe humanitarian zone or in the territory of Zaire. Because international organizations and NGOs have been slow to react, the situation at the humanitarian level has taken on a catastrophic character (lack of water and food; dysentery and cholera).

The delivery of massive assistance, which can finally be expected, will encounter distribution difficulties owing to the inadequacy of airport and road infrastructure.

The French forces have begun to disengage, and Turquoise Force has begun to be replaced by UNAMIR II forces in the Gikongoro sector.

Appendix I

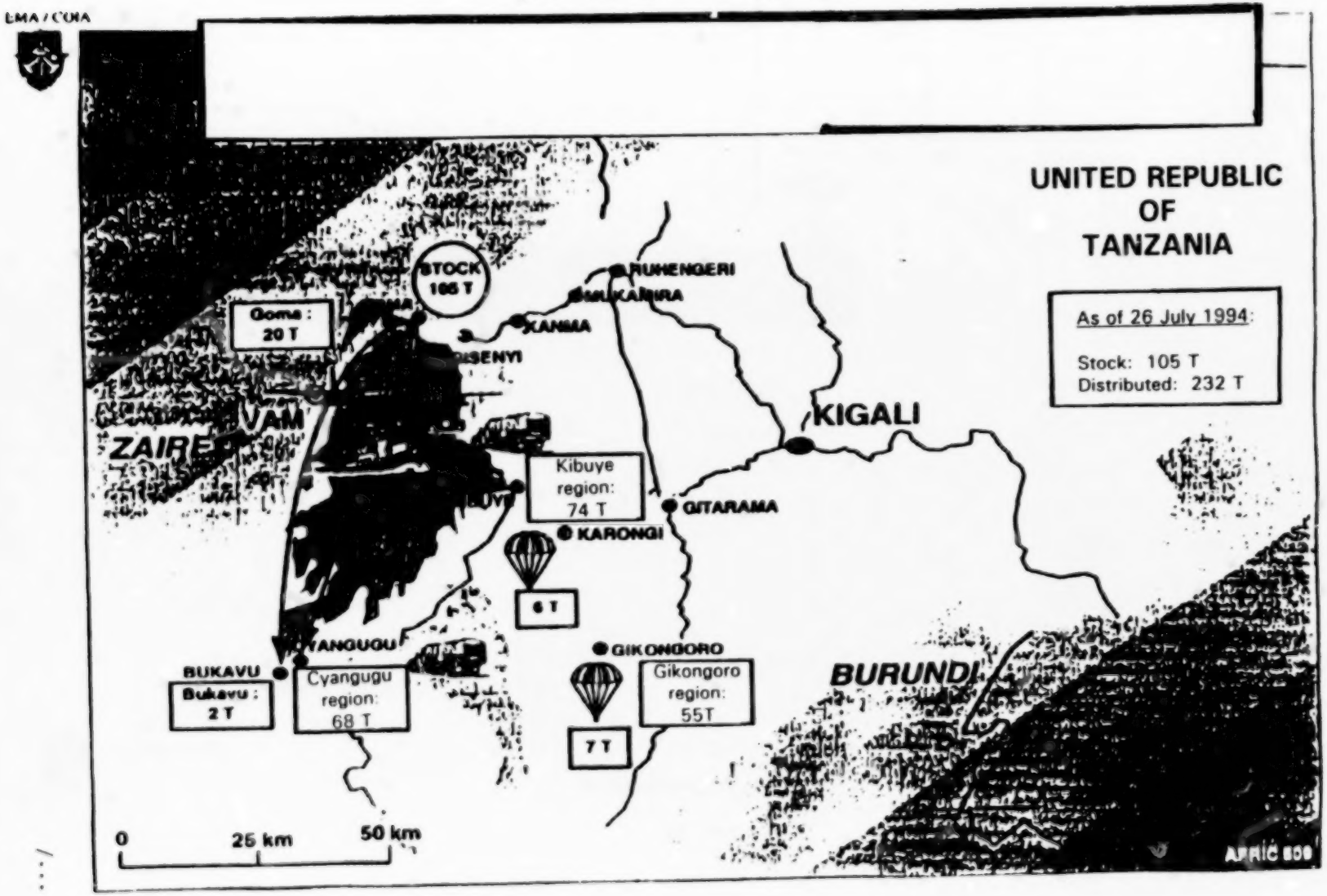
Turquoise deployment



As of 25 July 1994	
IN RWANDA (including 338 foreigners)	1,445
IN ZAIRE (including 1 foreigner)	1,449
TOTAL (including 339 foreigners)	2,894

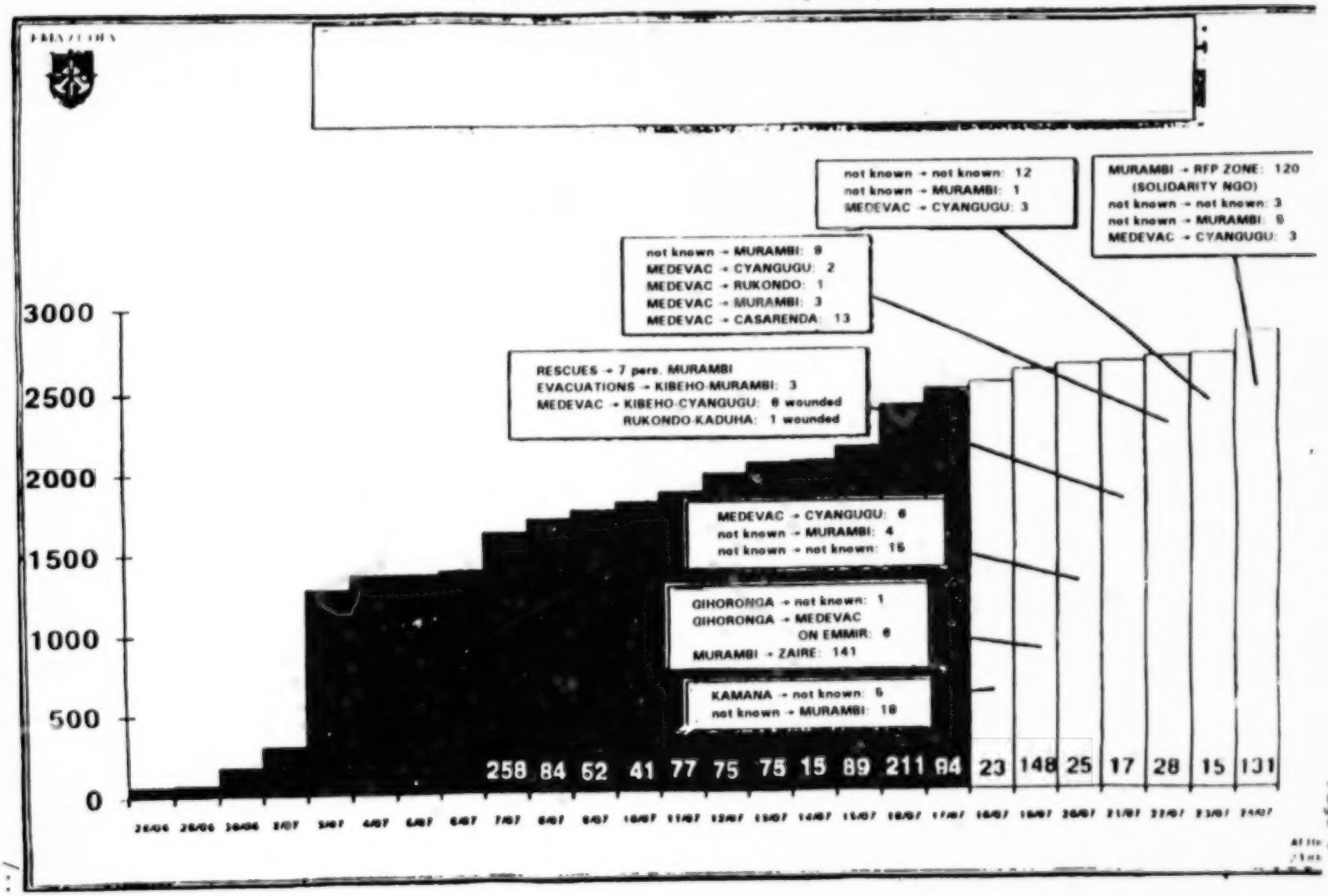
Appendix II

Distribution of government aid
(337 tons as of 26 July 1994)



Appendix III

Cumulative record of evacuations
(Total of 2,817 as of 25 July 1994)


not known → not known: 12
not known → MURAMBI: 1
MEDEVAC → CYANGUGU: 3
MURAMBI → RFP ZONE: 120
(SOLIDARITY NGO)
not known → not known: 3
not known → MURAMBI: 6
MEDEVAC → CYANGUGU: 3
not known → MURAMBI: 9
MEDEVAC → CYANGUGU: 2
MEDEVAC → RUKONDO: 1
MEDEVAC → MURAMBI: 3
MEDEVAC → CASARENDA: 13
RESCUES → 7 pers. MURAMBI
EVACUATIONS → KIBEHO-MURAMBI: 3
MEDEVAC → KIBEHO-CYANGUGU: 6 wounded
RUKONDO-KADUHA: 1 wounded
MEDEVAC → CYANGUGU: 6
not known → MURAMBI: 4
not known → not known: 16
GIHORONGA → not known: 1
GIHORONGA → MEDEVAC
ON EMMIR: 6
MURAMBI → ZAIRE: 141
KAMANA → not known: 5
not known → MURAMBI: 18
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
258 84 52 41 77 75 75 15 89 211 94 23 148 25 17 28 15 131

Appendix IV

Health care provided to the local people

(As at 26 July 1994)

Consultations	3,364
Hospital admissions (Forward Surgical Unit (ACA) and Rapid-Intervention Military Medical Unit (EMMIR))	556
Surgical procedures	352

Appendix V

Leaflet dropped from the air

OPERATION TURQUOISE
AVIS A LA POPULATION RWANDAISE
Vous êtes maintenant dans la zone humanitaire sûre, protégée par l'Armée Française.
Ne vous déplacez plus.
Restez sur place, l'aide humanitaire va vous parvenir.
Soyez sans crainte, l'Armée Française veille sur votre sécurité.

Translation

Operation Turquoise

To the Rwandese People

You are now in the safe humanitarian zone protected by the French Army.

Do not go on.

Stay where you are, and humanitarian assistance will reach you.

Do not be afraid. The French Army will protect you.

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5 August 1994

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LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you herewith the text of a statement issued today by my Government in relation to the announcement by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of its intention to sever political ties with the Bosnian Serb authorities (see annex).

The Government of Croatia emphasizes that genuine progress on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, "in political terms, can be judged positive only when the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) extends full and unequivocal recognition to Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and Macedonia within their internationally recognized borders; and in real terms, only when the Belgrade authorities begin taking concrete and sustained military and economic measures with respect to their proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia". Everything short of this demands of the international community to "maintain and even increase its diplomatic and real pressure on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

May I request your kind assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement regarding the announcement by the Belgrade authorities of their intention to sever political ties with the Bosnian Serbs issued on 5 August 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Croatia

The Government of the Republic of Croatia considers the recent decision by the Belgrade authorities to be a small step in the right direction, but a highly insufficient one: Belgrade apparently has proclaimed the suspension of its political ties with the Bosnian Serb leadership, but it has not even verbally severed political ties with its equally belligerent proxies in the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia.

Before making any judgements on the future deliberations and decisions within the Contact Group and the Security Council, the international community, and the Republic of Croatia in particular, have yet to see what concrete measures will be undertaken by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to withhold the real support and aid, that is military and economic assistance, from its proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The international community first has to monitor and evaluate how these measures might affect the situation on the ground and how lasting the impact and consequences are going to be.

In this respect, the Government of Croatia wishes to emphasize that strict monitoring and effective control of borders between FRY and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia is of paramount importance in bringing about a real change in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Croatian occupied territories.

Therefore, the Government of Croatia calls on the international community, and the Contact Group in particular, to persevere in its present effort, maintain and even increase its diplomatic and real pressure on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) until, in a similar manner, Belgrade clearly and irrevocably demonstrates its good intentions by severing ties with the self-proclaimed authorities in the occupied territories of Croatia, thus making its first meaningful contribution to peaceful reintegration of the United Nations Protected Areas.

Welcoming the recent announcement from Belgrade, no matter how insufficient it is, the Government of Croatia wishes to remind all relevant parties that genuine progress, in political terms, can be judged positive only when the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) extends full and unequivocal recognition to Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and Macedonia within their internationally recognized borders; and, in real terms, only when the Belgrade authorities begin taking concrete and sustained military and economic measures with respect to their proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

The Government of Croatia believes that, if the recent announcement from Belgrade is to be taken as a bona fide acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan in its entirely, including the reference made to the United Nations

Protected Areas, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately proceed to the next logical step and demonstrate its peaceful intentions by recognizing the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in accordance with, inter alia, the decision taken at Naples by the Group of 7 plus 1, all other former Yugoslav republics, specifically Croatia. Thus the stage would be set for a peaceful and lasting resolution of the crisis.

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LETTER DATED 1 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council approved the establishment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

In addition to the present composition of the Force, I further propose that Lithuania be added to the Member States authorized to contribute military personnel to UNPROFOR.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-31934 (E) 050894

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